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NOTES AND NEWS.

PROFESSOR DELBŒUF.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the loss to science and to this Journal of our distinguished collaborator, Professor J. Delbœuf, of the University of Liège, who died suddenly at Bonn on the fourteenth of August. A sketch of his psychological activities will follow in the next number.

THE MUNICH CONGRESS.

There can be no doubt that the Munich Congress, the third International Congress of Psychology, was, as from the outset it promised to be, more important than either of its predecessors. The attendance was not quite so representative in actual fact as might have been anticipated from the printed programme, — Wundt, James, Sully, Binet, Stanley Hall, Delbœuf and G. E. Müller were among the absentees; and the weather was as unfavorable as it well could have been. But a gathering of 450 psychologists could not but include a large number of famous names, and the generous hospitality extended to members of the Congress by city, university and state was not to be entirely balked by rain, however persistent.

The Congress sat from Tuesday, Aug. 4, to Friday, Aug. 7, inclusive. Proceedings may be said to have opened, however, on Monday evening, when an informal reception was held in the Café Luitpold. The two presidents, Professors Stumpf and Lipps, were present, and the reception afforded a pleasant opportunity to some 150 members for the renewal of old friendships and the making of new acquaintances.

The first regular session took place on Tuesday morning, in the great hall of the university. Professor Stumpf delivered the inaugural address, using the occasion to discuss, in a somewhat controversial tone, the respective merits of Interaction and Parallelism. His paper was followed by three brief addresses of welcome, given on behalf of the state by the minister of education, Herr Ritter von Landmann, — who hoped that the psychologists would not make things too easy for the criminal, — on behalf of the city by Herr Bürgermeister Brunner, and on behalf of the university by the rector magnificus, Professor von Baur, who in the course of his remarks paid a special compliment to American psychology. The morning closed with the reading of papers, *Sur la douleur*,

by Professor Richet, and *Die kriminelle Zurechnungsfähigkeit*, by Professor von Liszt.

In the afternoon the sectional sessions of the Congress began. It is impossible to give any adequate account of the sittings of all five sections on this and the following days. Many members failed to appear at their appointed time, so that the printed order of the addresses did not by any means correspond to the order of delivery, and it was out of the question to travel from section to section with the view of listening to the discussion of especially interesting topics in all departments. I shall be obliged to confine myself to notes of the proceedings of Section I (brain anatomy and physiology, physiology and psychology of the senses, psychophysics), and can do no more than mention the fact that much important work was accomplished in Section II on the psychology of the normal individual, in III on psychopathology and criminal psychology, in IV on the psychology of sleep, dreaming, hypnosis and allied phenomena, and in V on comparative and pedagogical psychology.

At the first session of Section I papers were read by Professor Exner on "Autokinetic Movements," by Professor Morselli on "The Vascular Reflexes of Simple Perceptions," by Professor Tokarsky on "The Minimal Duration of the Simple Reaction," by Professor Ebbinghaus on "The Method of Right and Wrong Cases," and by Professor Külpe on "The Intensifying Effects of Attention." The last gave rise to a vigorous discussion, in which Professors Ebbinghaus, Exner, Lipps and Münsterberg took part. The evening was devoted to a municipal reception in the old Rathaus, at which Herr Bürgermeister Brunner again welcomed the guests, and Professors Richet, Sergi, Baldwin, Heymans, Sidgwick, Flournoy, Geijer, Tokarsky and Saliger returned thanks to the city of Munich in the name of their respective nations.

The second general session was opened on Wednesday morning by Professor Flechsig, who lectured on "The Association Centres of the Human Brain, with Anatomical Demonstrations." This was, without doubt, the most 'sensational' event of the Congress. The address was followed by a long and fruitful discussion between the lecturer and Professors Dechterew, Ebbinghaus, Forel, Lipps and Stumpf. The session ended with papers by Professor Sergi on "The Seat of the Emotions," and Professor Preyer on "Child Psychology."

At midday the Congress adjourned for Frühschoppen to the Spatenbrauerei, where, by the kindness of Herr Sedlmayr, all who desired were conducted over the brewery. It seems, as Herr Sedlmayr remarked, a far cry from psychology to beer; but Professor Ebbinghaus found a link in the notion of a 'Spatenpsychologie.' At any rate, the visit was most enjoyable.

The proceedings of Section I in the afternoon were opened by Professor Martius, who spoke of "The Influence of Light Intensity upon the Brightness of Color Sensation." Papers were also read by Professor Bezold on "A Continuous Tone Series for Testing Defects of Hearing, and its Significance for the Helmholtz Theory of Audition" (with demonstration), by Dr. Stern on "The Perception of Gradual Change," and by Dr. Aars on *Farbensynkrasie* (induction mixture and its relation to induction contrast). Dr. Stern's thesis was discussed by Professors Ebbinghaus, Exner, Külpe and Stratton; and all the other papers gave rise to brief discussions.

In the evening, a large majority of the members betook themselves to the little Residenz theatre, where a special performance of *Don Juan* was given, while a select few supped with the

prince regent at Nymphenburg. The garden party which was to have been held after the theatre at Dr. Hirth's residence, was rendered impossible by a steady downpour of rain.

On Thursday morning, Professor Sommer, at a brief general session, demonstrated his new graphic method of thought reading. The rest of the day was entirely devoted to sectional work. In Section I Dr. Wadsworth spoke of "Color Perception," with special reference to defective color vision; Professor Stratton described experiments on vision made without inversion of the retinal image; Dr. Wolff read a paper on "A Relation Between Irradiation and Simultaneous Contrast;" Dr. Kaes gave the results of an examination of the cortices of a two-years-old microcephalic girl and of a twenty-five-years-old macrocephalic female dwarf; Dr. Vram discussed "The Centrifugal Course of the Sensory Excitation produced by Visual Images," and Dr. Marbe stated his theory of intermittent visual stimulation. In the afternoon, Dr. Marbe demonstrated a series of photographic grays, and papers were read by Dr. von Schmidt on "The Definition and Seat of the Mind," by M. Courtier on "Capillary Circulation in its Relation to Psychological Phenomena," by Dr. Wreschner on "The Theory of the Time Error," by Dr. Hering on "The Integrity of Centripetal Nerves as a Condition of Voluntary Movement," and by Professor Wedensky on "The Study of Central Innervation." The addresses of Professor Stratton, Dr. Wreschner and Dr. Hering were followed by brief discussions. At the close of the session Dr. Stern demonstrated an apparatus for the production of continuous tonal change. It may be mentioned here that various firms, notably Herr Zimmermann of Leipsic, had sent pieces of apparatus to Munich for exhibition. They were laid out in one of the rooms of the physical laboratory, and were demonstrated at different times by Dr. Schumann. A demonstration of movements of the soft parts of the thorax by means of the Röntgen rays attracted considerable attention.—The English-speaking members of the Congress lunched together at the Café Luitpold. In the evening the formal Congress dinner was held at the same place.

At a meeting of the International Committee, held early on Friday morning, it was decided that the fourth Congress meet at Paris in 1900, with Professors Ribot and Richet as presidents, and M. Pierre Janet as secretary. On the same morning, at the last general session, lectures were delivered by Professor Brentano on "The Doctrine of Sensation," by Dr. Pierre Janet on "Somnambulistic Influence," by Professor Ebbinghaus on "A New Method for Testing the Mental Capacity of School Children," and by Professor Lipps on "The Concept of the Unconscious in Psychology." The third lecturer aroused special enthusiasm. At the conclusion of Professor Lipps' address, Professor Stumpf made a few remarks, retrospective and prospective,—and the Congress was at an end.

At lunch time there was a reunion of old Leipsic students in the Café Luitpold. The projected excursion to the Starnberger sea in the afternoon was replaced, in consequence of the weather, by an informal gathering in the great hall of the Kunstgewerbehaus.

It will be evident, from the above summary sketch, that the festal side of the Congress impressed the visitor as strongly, or nearly as strongly, as its scientific side. That the psychologists appreciated the efforts made for their entertainment no one could doubt who heard the speeches delivered on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. And it is, of course, almost a truism that the great benefit to be derived from any such convention lies rather in the results of personal intercourse than in those of attendance at a

series of lectures. We must wait to read the latter in the official *Bericht*,—which is promised for the end of November.

No account of the Congress should conclude without a word of cordial thanks to the general secretary, Dr. Frhr. von Schrenck-Notzing, upon whom all the labor of detailed arrangement devolved. M. Janet will find it a hard task to succeed so self-sacrificing and capable an organiser.

E. B. T.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ADAMS. The Law of Civilization and Decay. An essay on history. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1896. Pp. 393. Price, \$2.

AUBRY. La Contagion du Meurtre. Étude d'anthropologie criminelle, 3d edition. Bibliothèque de philosophie contemporaine. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1896. Pp. 308. Price, 5 f.

FOUILLEE. Le Mouvement Positiviste et la Conception Sociologique du Monde. Bibliothèque de philosophie contemporaine. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1896. Pp. 379. Price, 7.50 f.

GORY. L'Immanence de la Raison dans la Connaissance Sensible. Bibliothèque de philosophie contemporaine. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1896. Pp. 346. Price, 5 f.

HADDON. Evolution in Art; as Illustrated by the Life-Histories of Designs. With 8 plates and 130 figures in the text. Pp. xviii-364. Price, \$1.25. The Contemporary Science Series, imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

KRAEPELIN. Psychologische Studien, Erster Band, 2 u. 3 Heft. W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1896. Price, 7 m.

LOMBROSO et FERRERO. La Femme Criminelle et la Prostituée. Traduction de l'Italien par Mme Louise Meille. Bibliothèque de philosophie contemporaine. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1896. Pp. 679. 13 plates. Price, 15 f.

MACH. Popular Scientific Lectures. The Religion of Science Library No. 21. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1896. Pp. 313. Price, 35 cts.

OBERSTEINER. Bau der nervösen Centralorgane. F. Deuticke, Leipzig u. Wien, 1896. Pp. 572. Price, 14 m.

RATZEL. The History of Mankind. Translated from the second German edition by A. J. Butler, M. A., with an introduction by E. B. Tylor, D. C. L. Vol. I. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1896. Pp. xxiv-486. Price, \$4.

Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory, Vol. III, 1895. New Haven, 1895. Pp. 110. Price, \$1.00.

SWAMI VIVEKĀNANDA. Yoga Philosophy. Lectures delivered in New York, 1895-96, on Rāja Yoga, or Conquering the Internal Nature. Also Patanjali's Yoga, with commentaries. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1896. Pp. 234.

TITCHENER. An Outline of Psychology. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1896. Pp. xiv-352. Price, \$1.50.